

THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page one.)

In his report. He requested me to draw up my division as a rear guard, and let his troops pass by after dark. I never had seen him in better form. It was more like abedation than defeat."

The Attrition of Lee's Army.

In addition to the continued lengthening and weakening of Lee's line, which these movements forced, they were slowly but surely bleeding the Confederacy to death. The contests were on more equal terms than the reports would indicate, and the end of the week of continued hammering showed a greater loss to the Confederates than that which they inflicted upon the Union troops. While the reports of the Union officers made a ghastly total of thousands killed, wounded and missing, casualties exceeding any of the much-talked-of battles in the Mexican War, yet there were complete, and enumerated every man lost, so that we knew absolutely the worst details.

We do not have this complete information with regard to the Confederate losses. In the first place they had no such carefully made records, and really did not know how many men they lost, and in the next it was their policy to minimize their loss to the utmost. They were obliged to keep from the world as far as possible knowledge of the terrible, weakening blows which the Army of the Potomac was giving them almost daily. They

found himself in front of open ground surrounding Fort Harrison, the strongest work below the bluff and about a mile and a quarter from the main works on Chaffin's Bluff. Lines of entrenchments connected the works, also both of them with Fort Glimmer, three-fourths of a mile to the north of Fort Harrison. As soon as Ord's men came in sight the artillery of Fort Harrison and the flanking works opened savagely upon them. The attack was made promptly, for all chance of success lay in carrying the works before reinforcements could reach the enemy. Stannard's Division, with Gen. Burnham's Brigade in the advance, pushed forward on the left of the Varina road. The distance it had to go was about 1,400 yards. Gen. Heckman was to move on the right of the Varina road and attack from the east.

It was seen that the enemy were rushing troops into the fort, and Stannard's Division double-quick forward under a severe fire of artillery and musketry. This, however, did not check them. The impetuous men mounted the works, and with bayonet and gun barrel beat down its defenders after a desperate struggle, in which the brave division lost 244 killed and wounded. The gallant Gen. Burnham, who led the assault, Stannard's Division got lost an arm, Col. Stevens, who succeeded Burnham, was severely wounded, while the next ranking Colonel was also shot. Stannard's Division got the fort, however, with 16 guns and a great number of prisoners. Gen. Ord now came up, and started his men to take the works to the right and left of

son and Prutton, under Gen. R. H. Anderson, commanding Longstreet's Corps. Their loss was about 2,000. Gen. Grant was, as usual, close to the front, and entered Fort Harrison soon after its capture. He at once sent Aids to Gen. Birney, informing him of Ord's success and ordering him to push forward. Grant was already advancing up the Darby road, with Terry's Division supporting him.

Birney on the New Market Road.

While the Eighteenth Corps was achieving this notable success at Fort Harrison, Gen. Birney, with the Tenth Corps, still farther to the right, was driving the advance of the enemy on the New Market road, about a mile to the right of the Eighteenth, and about 3 o'clock of Sept. 29 he advanced against Fort Glimmer with Ames's Division and Brig. Gen. Wm. Birney's colored brigade. The position had been reconnoitered by Gen. Wm. Birney and Col. N. M. Curtis. The ground in front was found to be unusually difficult, with the troops having to cross three ravines filled with fallen rocks. After struggling thru these they came close to the works, the front of which they found covered with a heavy abatis, and were fastened together with wires. A terrible fire of canister and musketry burst upon them, which so shattered their ranks that they were compelled to retire after having suffered a severe loss. Col. F. B. Pond, 52d Ohio, says that the formation of the First Brigade, First Division, Tenth Corps, was the 52d Pa., Lieut. Col. Campbell, next the 52d Ohio, Maj. Kahler, and next

AROUND PETERSBURG.

Some Short Sketches of Happenings South of the James River.

Says They Were First.
John F. Hoffman, Sergeant, Co. E, 6th N. Y. H. A. Lavette, O. writes: "I beg to say that the 6th N. Y. H. A. was the first regiment to enter Petersburg April 3, 1865. We left the defenses of Bermuda Hundred that morning having been detailed as provost guard into the city. Co. E's first quarters were in a machine shop near Sycamore street, next to a tobacco house, and 10 minutes after taking possession every man had a board across his knee rolling cigars from as good a supply of long green as we ever saw."

Got Dinner for the President.

Byron Thompson, Co. I, 112th N. Y., Cleveland, O., writes: "I believe that John R. Reed and myself were the first two Union soldiers to enter Petersburg. We were on detailed duty at Point of Rocks at that time. I see by my diary that on April 5, 1865, we got a pass, and we were to enter Petersburg that morning. The city was a very white man there that day, mostly colored folks. In going into the city we went right across the rebel works to the right, and between the two lines I remember well seeing dead men who were shot down during the many charges, and the rebels of colored men, as they had been in the hot sun so long, and when we got into the rebel works I could plainly see why we could not shell them out, as they lived underground, and if our side had shelled continuously until now they could not have been driven out of the works. In Petersburg we saw many marks of our campaign in church steeples and public buildings. We spent the whole day in the city, and returned safely at night. And in the same diary I see that on March 27, 1865, President Lincoln, his wife and son were at Point of Rocks, and I got dinner for them at the hospital of wounded officers, where I was then in charge for several months. I well remember that we got up a fine dinner for them, and how Lincoln and his wife sat on the porch on a wide bench and watched the rebels across the river for some time."

Executions at Petersburg.

Lawrence Riley, 20th Pa., Ogdenburg, Pa., writes: "In the issue of June 30, 1860, Comrade Wm. Hutton, of New York City, asks in regard to the executions in front of Petersburg in 1864-65. I was present at both executions. Daniel Rowe and Samuel Smith were executed Dec. 10, 1864. On the same gallows Waterman E. Thornton was executed Jan. 5, 1865; all of Co. E, 159th N. Y. On May 29, 1865, I revisited the gallows. A colored man was cultivating peanuts near the spot where the gallows stood. I stood on the old roadbed of Grant's military road, and looked at the earthworks and forts are standing yet around in front of Petersburg, with them."

First in Petersburg.

Jerome Shedd, 5th Wis., Fort Montgomery, N. Y., writes: "J. W. Lats, Sheridan, Pa., wants to know what regiment first entered Petersburg on that Monday morning, April 3, 1865. I was with the 5th Wis. when it first entered Petersburg. The 5th Wis. marched from the site Fort Hayes to the rear of Petersburg to await orders. Fort Mahone surrendered the colored regiments, and while our regiment was waiting the 1st and 2nd Regiments of the 3rd Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps. We lay there until April 3, 1865, when we started after the Johnnies, and in six days' race caught them at Sailor's Creek."

"Who Took My Flag?"

G. M. Eichelschlag, Captain, Co. G, 6th Md., Jeffersonville, O., writes: "On that eventful morning, April 2, 1865, when the Sixth Corps at early twilight stormed and carried the works in their front at Petersburg, the 6th Md. of which I was a part (Second Brigade, Third Division) was ordered by Gen. J. Warren Keifer, commanding the brigade, to withhold their fire and enter the rebel works thru a saltpetre. We rushed thru like a hurricane. We then began firing, and the surprised Johnnies threw down their guns. Our men went into quarters, and the Johnnies and captured many prisoners. We hurried down the line of works, both to right and left. About daylight I saw the flag of the 6th Md. in the corner of the room I found a division flag. I stood my flag against the railing and ran upstairs, thinking someone might be up there. Finding no one, I turned on the light and my flag was gone. I got that flag? I never heard of it being reported or credited to our brigade."

There Were Others.

L. H. Collins, 32d Me., Portland, Me., writes: "In the National Tribune of Aug. 18, 1865, Col. Joseph C. Abbott, 7th Conn., says that the 32d Me. was the first to enter the Crater, but went 150 yards beyond. That may be all right, but when he says that the 2d Reg. H. A. was the first to enter the Crater, he is wrong. That and that there was the only flag that was planted on the rebel works, he is wrong. Where was the Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps? They certainly charged across the open field in front of the Crater. I will not speak of other regiments that were there, only the one that belonged to the 32d Me. That regiment not only went into the Crater, but went 150 yards beyond, and there the greater part of the regiment were taken prisoners. Capt. Herbert R. Sargent was taken prisoner with the rest, and Lieut. J. C. Chase lost an eye. Our flag was planted on the rebel works, and had its staff shot in two and a number of bullet holes put thru it. We did picket duty in front of the Crater for five days. I was detailed to keep the fire burning over the air shaft, so I know what I am talking about."

The Shenandoah Valley.

Comrade James E. Hays, Waverly, Md., writes: "The Baltimore American an interesting story of the fighting in the Shenandoah Valley. He belonged to the 14th Pa. Cav., of Powell's Division, and was in the battle of Mosby, for whom they had no love. He killed 22 of the regiment inside of four months. It was not a one-sided affair, as the 14th Pa. Cav. was attacked the brigade on Thanksgiving Day he received a whipping that was rare in his experience. He lost 10 men killed and 12 wounded. After the battle he was badly lacerated and suffered from a fever. He was taken to a hospital and made his escape. He was captured by the rebels and made his escape."

Honor to Whom Honor Is Due.

Isaac Chapman, Holliston, Mass., writes: "I am glad to see that things, especially those that cause trouble and sorrow, but he would as soon forget the loving tenderness of his dear old Scotch mother as to forget Dan W. T. Sherman. He knows his heart will be long filled with memories of them."

The 122d N. Y.

R. Burlington, Lawton, Mich., wants to know why the 122d N. Y. was omitted from the composition of Bidwell's Brigade. I was with the 122d N. Y. in the thickest of the fight, and fought from early in the morning until night in Bidwell's Brigade.

History of Our Grains.

Editor National Tribune: Will you kindly give us a history of our grains, wheat, corn, oats, barley and buckwheat when and how they were first brought to this country?—A. G. Neely, 15th N. Y. Herald, N. Y.

No one knows where wheat originated. It is probably a native of western Asia, but that is a question which has come to it. The ancient Egyptians and Greeks believed that it was a special gift of the gods, and attributed most of the credit to the Goddesses of Agriculture, Demeter, Ceres, Isis, and other deities who presided over the fields. It was cultivated as early as the Stone Age, by the Lake dwellers in Switzerland. The belief that wheat is a special gift of the gods is justified by the fact that nowhere has it been found growing wild. Once there was a theory that wheat was a cross between a wild Triticum ovatum, coming from cultivating a grass found along the Mediterranean and in western Asia. This theory was discredited, but it was found that after 20 years of cultivation the grass could not be modified into wheat. The nearest approach is that the grain was a cross between two wild varieties of wheat, one of which is a species of a one-grained grass growing in Syria that is thought to be a relative of our wheat. It was unknown on this continent until the arrival of the whites, who at once began to plant it and make it their principal source of breadstuffs. It is believed that corn's nearest relative is the Mexican teosinte, the three are a number of other plants which approximate the type. The present belief is that corn originated in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent States, and gradually spread among the Indians as far north as the Canadian line. There is an infinite variety of corn, and the dwarf varieties with corn two feet high in the north, to the magnificent stalks of 30 feet altitude in the West Indies. The corn shown by our countrymen is a cross between the two, and grows from 10 inches in length to 15 inches or more. In South America they raise a corn called Cusco, the grains of which weigh 35 times as much as our popcorn grain. All that we know definitely about the origin of corn is that it was extensively cultivated by the Indians when Columbus arrived, and was their principal food. It was carried to Europe, but its cultivation widened very slowly and is yet confined to the southern part of the continent. In this country it has grown over a vast territory, extending from 54 degrees north latitude to 40 degrees south latitude.

Oats is believed to have come from a single species native to eastern Europe and Tartary. The grain has been known from the earliest times and has everywhere been regarded as a grain of great value either for forage or for food. Russia and the United States are the greatest oat-producing countries in the world. Barley is also one of the oldest grains known and was the leading crop of the ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans. It has been known in the East since the time of its cultivation 4,000 years ago. It has been found in the earliest Egyptian monuments and in the ruins of the lake dwellings in Switzerland. Unlike wheat, it has not been introduced into western Asia, which is therefore considered its native home.

Buckwheat is a native of the basin of the Volga and the Caspian Sea and many parts of central Asia. It was brought to Europe some time during the Middle Ages, and in the 16th century had crossed the Atlantic to central Europe. Buckwheat is found growing wild in many parts of Asia, and several countries have species of the grain which seem indigenous.—Editor National Tribune.

Boundary Lines, Etc.

Editor National Tribune: Having been a subscriber to The National Tribune for a number of years, I take the liberty of asking you the following questions:

When and by whom was the boundary line between the United States and Canada established?

Why was it so irregular in form, especially at the northwest corner of the State of Washington, at Lake of the Woods and around the State of Maine?

Why was not the St. Lawrence River used to its mouth, as was other rivers and bays of water?

How did Russia come in possession of land on the Western Hemisphere known as Alaska?—J. B. Knapp, 722 Fernwood avenue, Toledo, O.

The boundary lines between the United States and Canada are the result of long negotiation and several wars. This probably began with the Indians, who claimed the land between Canada and the United States indefinite, which led to much trouble and brought the countries several times to the verge of war. This was the case during the reign of Tyler's Administration, when we almost came to blows over the Maine boundary, but finally arrived at a compromise which was known as the Webster-Ashburton treaty. The next important dispute was over the northwestern boundary between Oregon and Colombia. After a long struggle, the 1812 the two Governments accepted the 49th parallel as the boundary between Canada and the United States as far as the Rocky Mountains. There was a strong divergence of views as to the extension of this boundary to the Pacific Coast, both Governments claiming the territory. Far as the southern boundary of Alaska, the United States was elected President on the issue of "Fifty-four forty or Fight." That is, that our western boundary should be extended as far north as the 54th degree of latitude, and the southern boundary of Alaska. After Polk was elected he made a humiliating backdown at the dictation of the slave lords, and accepted the 49th parallel, 49 degrees less than claimed. He diverted attention from his back-down by precipitating the Mexican War. This still left the boundary question in dispute, and several times hostilities were narrowly averted. The matter was finally left in 1857 to the arbitration of the German Emperor.

Russia came into possession of Alaska by discovery and occupation. Commodore Bering, a Dane in the Russian service, discovered the country, and a number of islands as early as 1740, and in 1778 a Russian company began to establish trading stations in the country.—Editor National Tribune.

Thoroughly Satisfied With St. Cloud.

The National Tribune: In answer to the calculations of John McElroy and Cloud Colony will say that I came to St. Cloud on an excursion in June, 1909, to look it over, and being satisfied with the situation came again in November of the same year, bringing my family with me, and began the erection of a dwelling in which to spend the remainder of my days. I established a lumber yard, and have been lumbering ever since. I am thoroughly satisfied with St. Cloud and the location of my lots on Carolina avenue and Sixth street. St. Cloud is admirably situated in an ideal location for a town, mostly on high, dry ground, all large to the contrary notwithstanding. Yours truly—D. M. Wright, Co. C, 15th N. Y., St. Cloud, Fla., Oct. 1, 1910.

Corps Marks on the Lincoln Tablet.

Alfred King, Arlington, N. J., says that the movement to put Lincoln's Gettysburg address in the school houses is rapidly spreading, and one town in New Jersey has recently received these tablets. The placing of the Corps badges in combination with the text is a commendable idea. A. R. King, a member of the Lincoln Tablet, and is generally commended.

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But don't send me a single penny when you answer this announcement, as I want to give a pair of my wonderful "Perfect Vision" Spectacles to every spectacle-wearer in your county, without a cent of cost or any kind of promise or obligation whatsoever. And making this very extraordinary and liberal offer not out of charity, but for some mighty good business reasons. You see, I am the originator of the Dr. Haux famous "Perfect Vision" Spectacles—the most wonderful and most perfect vision spectacles on earth.

—These are the wonderful "Perfect Vision" Spectacles that will actually make a blind man see; of course not one blind from birth, but blind from age.

—These are the wonderful "Perfect Vision" Spectacles with which you can read the very smallest print in your bible, even by the dim firelight.

—These are the wonderful "Perfect Vision" Spectacles with which you can see to thread the smallest-eyed needle and do the finest kind of embroidery just as well as you ever did in your young girlhood days.

—These are the wonderful "Perfect Vision" Spectacles with which you can see to shoot the smallest bird off of the tallest tree-top, even on the darkest, cloudiest days.

And I want you and every other genuine, bona-fide spectacle-wearer in your county (all my old customers also) to get a handsome pair of these wonderful and improved "Perfect Vision" Spectacles at mine, single, solitary, and without cost or any promise of any kind whatever. And as a favor—not an obligation, mind you—I will kindly ask you to

Just Do Me A Good Turn

by showing them around to your neighbors and friends, and speak a good word for them everywhere at every opportunity. Won't you help me introduce the wonderful Dr. Haux "Perfect Vision" Spectacles in your locality on one easy, simple condition? If you are a genuine, bona-fide spectacle-wearer (and children need them, too) and want me to this favor, write me once and just say: "Dear Doctor: Write me your Perfect Home Eye Tester, absolutely free of charge, also full particulars of your handsome 10-karat Gold Spectacle Offer" and address me personally and I will give your letter my own personal attention. Don't let your eyes be annoyed and hurt by common glasses another day, but write me this minute for a brand new set of my wonderful "Perfect Vision" Spectacles. Address:—DR. HAUX, (Dept. B.) - - Haux Building, - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Experiences at Salisbury.

Comrade M. C. Clough, Captain, Co. H, 4th N. H., New London, N. H., sends a clipping telling of the experiences of George S. Bixby, of Epsom, N. H., the only survivor of the 22 men captured by the Confederates at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864. He was confined in Libby's, Belle Isle and Salisbury 127 days.

Comrade Bixby was mustered in in 1861, and fought in the battles of Fort Royal, James Island, Drewry's Bluff, Assateague, Fort Wagner, Siege of Fort Sumter, Bermuda Hundred, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Deep Bottom. After being made a prisoner he was taken to Libby's and after a short stay sent to Belle Isle. At the latter place for two months the prisoners had tents to sleep in, and were permitted to go to the James River in general forage wagons. At Salisbury, where they arrived Oct. 19, 1864, there was no shelter for Bixby or his comrades for more than a week. Then a tent for each man was allowed. Those who could not crowd into the tents burrowed in the ground. The nights were very cold, and there were rains, followed by cold spells, causing the men to freeze to the body and resulting in much suffering. One time the men were without food 36 hours, and then for 72 hours, including Christmas Day.

The revolt and escape at Salisbury has been variously described, but being discredited among historical writers as to how the plans were matured and the means adopted to carry them out. Comrade Bixby says that the Union soldiers were not allowed to be released. The prisoners overpowered 30 or more of the Confederates within the stockade, killing some of them, and taking the others prisoner. A break for liberty. Guards stationed on a platform extending around the stockade brought two small cannon into play, and 75 of the rebels were killed. While the firing was going on Bixby and several hundred others rushed to the woods. Some of the men were captured before they could escape, but the rest succeeded in making the Union lines before they were retaken. Bixby pressed on without food for almost a week, and was nearly starved. He rushed back to the stockade. Some of the Northern men were tied up by their thumbs, but nevertheless refused to give up. The rebels were during Tyler's Administration, when we almost came to blows over the Maine boundary, but finally arrived at a compromise which was known as the Webster-Ashburton treaty. The next important dispute was over the northwestern boundary between Oregon and Colombia. After a long struggle, the 1812 the two Governments accepted the 49th parallel as the boundary between Canada and the United States as far as the Rocky Mountains. There was a strong divergence of views as to the extension of this boundary to the Pacific Coast, both Governments claiming the territory. Far as the southern boundary of Alaska, the United States was elected President on the issue of "Fifty-four forty or Fight." That is, that our western boundary should be extended as far north as the 54th degree of latitude, and the southern boundary of Alaska. After Polk was elected he made a humiliating backdown at the dictation of the slave lords, and accepted the 49th parallel, 49 degrees less than claimed. He diverted attention from his back-down by precipitating the Mexican War. This still left the boundary question in dispute, and several times hostilities were narrowly averted. The matter was finally left in 1857 to the arbitration of the German Emperor.

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THE REBELS HAULING THEIR SUPPLIES OVERLAND AFTER THE WELDON ROAD WAS WRECKED.

must not, if possible, allow it to be known that they were losing probably 1,000 men a day who could not be replaced, and that if this process continued the end was in sight.

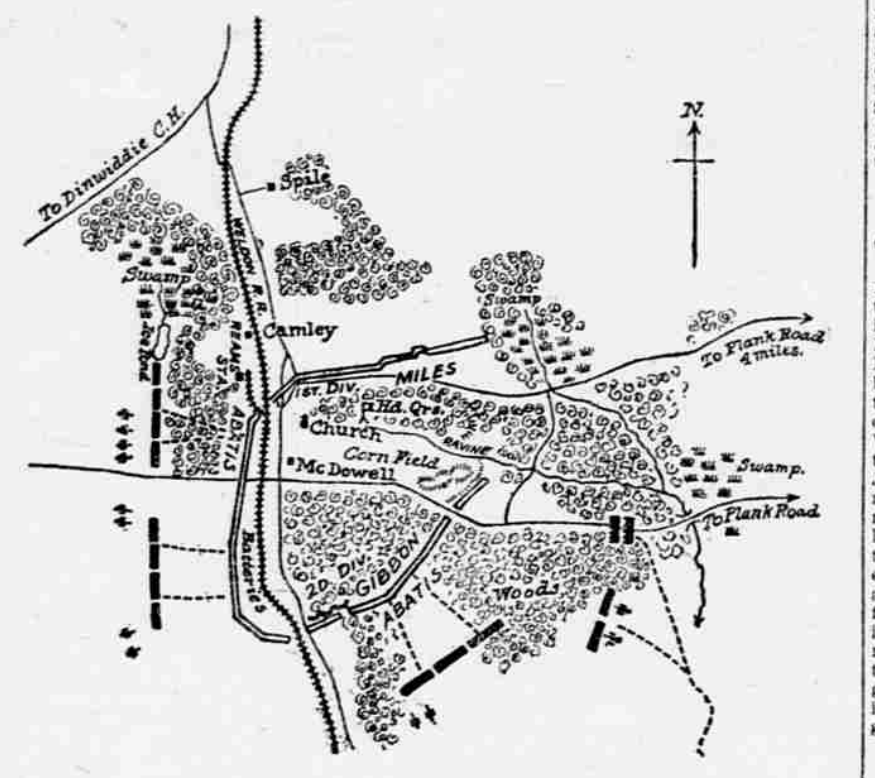
Working Around Lee's Right.

It was not Gen. Grant's plan to hold the Weldon Railroad as far south as Ream's Station, and for this reason Hancock had withdrawn in the night without attempting to drive off the enemy, who had assailed him so vigorously. The ground which Warren had gained, two miles west of the Weldon Railroad, was, however, strongly held with intrenched forts connected by curtains of breastworks. These not only continued the line directly in front of the enemy's works surrounding Petersburg, but they extended to the south, recrossed the Weldon road a mile below and then ran back to rejoin the Jerusalem plank road. This inclosed a great space, which became a strongly fortified camp presenting a barrier in all directions. The military railroad was extended until it joined the Weldon Railroad, and brought the supplies within easy reach of every regimental camp.

The grand turning movement ended for the season with this work. Thence forward raids and reconnoissances were pushed out at times from Warren's left flank to the right, and vice versa, upon which the enemy were hauling their supplies by wagons from Ream's Station. The ground was gained foot by foot and rod by rod.

The North Side of the James.

Feeling that the position gained on Lee's right was so menacing that the Confederate commander would be compelled to gather much of his force there and weaken his hold on the north side of the James, Gen. Grant and Meade decided it advisable to make another effort to gain the river. It was learned thru our spies that the troops holding the extreme left of the Confederate line were confined to the heavy artillery of the defenses of Richmond and Gary's Cavalry Brigade, with Benham, Law's, Gregg's and Fulton's Brigades of Infantry. On Sept. 25 Gen. Ord, commanding the Eighteenth Corps, and Gen. Birney, commanding the Tenth Corps, were directed to cross the James in the night. Ord was to push forward as far as possible on the Varina road next to the river, and Gen. Birney was to do the same on the New Market and Darby roads. Gen. Kautz, with his cavalry, was to cover our right flank, and take advantage of any opportunity that presented itself on the Darby road. Gen. Ord was to cross the river by a pontoon bridge, to be laid after dark at Alken's Landing, and by a vigorous demonstration toward Chaffin's Bluff lead the enemy



THE FIGHT AT REAM'S STATION.

take Fort Gilmer, but his troops became scattered in the woods and their organizations were broken. The Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Corps, that he attacked with the 7th N. H. and the 6th Conn. on the left, in echelon, was the 10th N. Y. H. A., and the 11th Me. in the second line. He lost 28 officers and men, mostly on the skirmish line.

Gen. Robert S. Foster, commanding the Second Division, Tenth Corps, reports that when he arrived in front of the enemy's works he found his command of about 1,400 men, having lost a large number in the struggle thru the woods. He formed his line with the Second Brigade, Col. G. Pen-yacker, 9th Pa. commanding, in advance, the First Brigade, under the command of Col. R. Daggett, 11th N. Y. in the center, and the Third Brigade, under Col. Louis Bell, 4th N. H., on the left. He moved forward about three-fourths of a mile thru the slashings, and crossed four ravines filled with slashed scrub pines and undergrowth. During this time he received a severe enfilade fire of artillery from two forts on the right and one gun from a fort on the left, as well as a front fire from Fort Gilmer. He reformed his line and assaulted under a heavy fire, but was repulsed and his men forced to fall back. He again reformed his line with the assistance of the colored troops, and made another assault, which was also unsuccessful. His men then retired slowly and stubbornly to the New Market road, where the line was reformed. In this assault the colors of the 3d N. Y. were lost. (To be continued.)

Soldiers' Monument at Chico, Cal.

Editor National Tribune: On April 8, 1810, Halleck Post, Chico, Cal., called a meeting to devise some plan to erect a monument in memory of our local confederates. A committee was appointed, made a canvass of the city for funds, with the result that in about three weeks we had secured \$12,000, and 13 the unveiling ceremonies were held. The monument is of fine granite, surmounted by a bronze statue of a private soldier. The monument stands 14 feet high, including the statue, which is six feet six inches high.—Wm. Bundy, Adjutant, Halleck Post, Chico, Cal.

Father and Seven Sons Mustered In.

There was recently mustered into Gen. J. C. Fremont Camp, S. of V., St. Louis, a father and seven sons. The father is Fred Luck Sr., and his sons are Frederick W., Herman H., Henry D., Frank W., Wm. F., George R. and Arthur F.

WARREN EXTENDING HIS WORKS BEYOND THE WELDON RAILROAD.

any there while Gen. Birney turned their flank. A special selection of 2,000 men was sent from each of the First and Second Divisions of the Eighteenth Corps for this expedition. Brig. Gen. Stannard commanded those picked out from the First Division and Brig. Gen. Heckman those of the Second. The Third Division of the Eighteenth Corps, under the command of Brig. Gen. Payne, was sent to Gen. Birney. Birney's First Division was commanded by Gen. Terry, and his Second Division by Gen. Ames, with a brigade of colored troops under Gen. Wm. Birney. Altogether Gen. Birney had about 10,000 men.

The Capture of Fort Harrison.

For once the movement was made on river, and the troops were across the river by 7:30 a. m. Sept. 29. No intelligence of it had reached the enemy, who were taken by surprise. Gen. Ord

such a fine example to the troops that a large portion of them were shot at the fort he could find no one higher than a company officer among his men. Gen. Ord specifically praises: "Gen. Stannard, Burnham, Cole, Theodore Read, Donohue, Raulston, Cullen, Roberts, Fairchild, Jordan, Ward, Lieut. Col. Constock, of Gen. Grant's staff, Maj. Wheeler, Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. H. G. Brown, Dan. Wells and Lieut. Thos. G. Welles, of my staff; Capt. Kent, Bessey and Lieut. Ladd, of Gen. Stannard's staff; Capt. Cecil Clay and Lieut. Johnson, of 58th Pa., and a large number of others whose names I could not get on account of being sent North immediately after the battle, were conspicuous for their gallantry."

The Confederate force opposing us at Fort Harrison were the brigades of Clingman, Colquitt, Law, G. T. Ander-

son and Prutton, under Gen. R. H. Anderson, commanding Longstreet's Corps. Their loss was about 2,000. Gen. Grant was, as usual, close to the front, and entered Fort Harrison soon after its capture. He at once sent Aids to Gen. Birney, informing him of Ord's success and ordering him to push forward. Grant was already advancing up the Darby road, with Terry's Division supporting him.

While the Eighteenth Corps was achieving this notable success at Fort Harrison, Gen. Birney, with the Tenth Corps, still farther to the right, was driving the advance of the enemy on the New Market road, about a mile to the right of the Eighteenth, and about 3 o'clock of Sept. 29 he advanced against Fort Glimmer with Ames's Division and Brig. Gen. Wm. Birney's colored brigade. The position had been reconnoitered by Gen. Wm. Birney and Col. N. M. Curtis. The ground in front was found to be unusually difficult, with the troops having to cross three ravines filled with fallen rocks. After struggling thru these they came close to the works, the front of which they found covered with a heavy abatis, and were fastened together with wires. A terrible fire of canister and musketry burst upon them, which so shattered their ranks that they were compelled to retire after having suffered a severe loss. Col. F. B. Pond, 52d Ohio, says that the formation of the First Brigade, First Division, Tenth Corps, was the 52d Pa., Lieut. Col. Campbell, next the 52d Ohio, Maj. Kahler, and next

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